



Published every afternoon except Sunday  
by the

Alexandria Gazette Corporation  
317 King Street, Alexandria, Va.

Entered at the Postoffice at Alexandria,  
Virginia, as second class matter

#### FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Bryant, Griffith and Brunson,  
225 Fifth Avenue, New York  
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.  
261 Devonshire St., Boston  
607 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION  
Payable in Advance

Delivered by Carrier to Alexandria and  
Vicinity

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| One Week                 | \$ .15 |
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#### AN HONEST SETTLEMENT DIFFICULT

Noteworthy confidence is apparently felt in Administration circles that the present week will witness the end of the strikes. We share this hope to a more or less extent, but there is always the possibility that the wish may be father to the thought.

We are hopeful simply because we are making some effort to feel that way about it, but there is not much to go on if one looks at the thing squarely. The best reason for believing that the strikes now in progress will some how be settled, the Lord being willing, is because strikes have generally been settled somehow in the past.

We do not believe there is any way to settle the railroad strike now in progress—that is, not honestly. If the clash of views and interests around the seniority issue could have been harmonized and composed on a rational, honest, and mutually agreeable basis the thing would have been done some time ago.

But the thing could not be done, and it has not been done. Brotherhood representatives and the executives are now in session. It may be announced that they have agreed and that the strike has been called off. For several days a number of the gentlemen have been searching for words, the proper verbiage in which to clothe their agreement. The words if found may be designed to conceal thought. If a settlement is proclaimed, and it is stated that the seniority rights of the strikers are to be unimpaired, but that the new men, and those who did not walk out, are likewise to have their interests protected, it will not mean anything in particular. Under such agreement somebody is certain to get hurt, and the chances are that it will be the men the executives have sworn to protect.

There would be plenty of work for a time following the strike, because the rolling stock will need a great deal of attention, but in a few weeks the roads will begin to lay men off. When that time comes the men now at work will have to go. To do otherwise would lead to another strike, if the present National organization of the Federated Shop Crafts is to continue to do business. If the shopmen, on the other hand, agree to take their seniority troubles to the United States Labor Board, then they will be arbitrating, to all intents and purposes, their right to strike. From their point of view they will be throwing their case away. If you read that the seniority question has gone to the Board then, as we see it, the case for the strikers has gone by the board. They will have lost on what we may term every key contention.

On sober second thought we believe there is one basis of hope. The campaign is coming on apace.

The Republican National leaders may conclude that the strikes have got to end, and they may be in position to bring no little pressure upon the executives who are following Loree in his no surrender policy. In that case the country may be treated thereafter to a fine play upon words, which will spell surrender in the end, with most if not all the new men finding themselves out of luck.

But in harboring this hope we are reminded again that it is well nigh impossible to arrive at an agreement whereunder it will be looked possible to conserve the interests of all concerned. Sooner or later some men, perhaps thousands of them, are going to feel that they have been treated badly.

#### WOMEN AND PROHIBITION

Miss Georgia Hopley, of Ohio, tells the world why this country is not one hundred per cent dry. She says the trouble must be looked for in the "apathy" of the fair sex. Miss Hopley is described as the only lady prohibition agent, and she should therefore be in position to speak advisedly. But we wonder. Sentiment among the woman may have something to do with the continuation, on a large scale, of the bootleg business, but does it tell the whole story to say they are apathetic?

There is a difference of opinion as to the value of the Literary Digest poll, as a barometer in determining the real views of the country, but for whatever it may be worth it may be said that the women have voted much as the men, and a majority of both, as strange as it may seem, have cast ballots in favor of at least a modification of the Volstead law. This surprised a great many people, as it did us; but that is the way that they have voted.

When the men employed at the Edison plant in New Jersey for the most part voted wet, or moist, someone remarked to the representatives of the Digest, that they should now get a line on what the wives of these men thought about it. Here, we thought, the gentleman had rung the bell, but since that time many thousands of women have been requested to record their sentiments and, as before stated, they have voted much as the men.

It is a strange world, and perhaps getting stranger all the while. And speaking of the eternal feminine!

The coal operators are said to be charging all the traffic will bear, the gouge now amounting to about twenty million dollars a week. And the worst, we take it, is yet to come. For example, Mr. Hoover may take a nation to save the country some more.

Even Mr. Hughes will probably find it difficult to make the Newberry case smell sweeter to the country.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS PARAPHRASED

Richmond.—D. D. Hull, Jr., of Roanoke; Lee Long, of Danville, and W. J. Willis, of Norton, three of the most prominent coal operators in southwest Virginia fields, met in conference with Governor Trinkle yesterday, at which time the fuel situation in the state was discussed at every angle. These operators are members of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover's committee on fair prices.

Richmond.—When L. H. Kemp, Sr., former treasurer of Henrico County, turned over the office to his son, L. H. Kemp, Jr., on July 7th, he had in city banks to the credit of the county approximately \$5,000 more than was due it, according to the report of State Accountant W. F. Smythe, who has just finished an audit of the former treasurer's books.

Richmond.—This report shows that from October 1, 1921, when an audit was also made, up to July 7, 1922, there should have been in the eight banks in Richmond to the credit of the county \$90,929.67, while the actual balance was \$85,738.69, a difference of \$4,190.98. The entire amount has been transferred to the credit of the new treasurer, and the list of delinquents in hand will be passed upon by Judge R. Carter Scott, of Henrico County Circuit Court, upon his return from his vacation.

Richmond.—Offices of the State

## REVIVE RECOLLECTIONS OF BETTY WASHINGTON

No member of the family of our first President has been more summarily dismissed by historians and biographers than his younger sister, Betty. But with the announcement that "Kenmore," her former home, in Fredericksburg, Va., is to be purchased by the Daughters of the American Revolution of that State as one more shrine of Washington preserved to the nation, her story should receive the attention it deserves.

Elizabeth, or "Betty," was born in June, 1733, and on St. Valentine's Day, 1751, became the second wife of Colonel Fielding Lewis, a dignified, handsome and wealthy patriot. Too old to fight, he superintended a factory for shot and shell, and impoverished himself by loans to the Colonial government. He built the lovely old mansion of "Kenmore" so that his wife could be near her mother, and it was here that her adored brother, during the trying times of the Revolution, came to find rest and renewed strength in the loving ministrations of "Sister Betty." If for no other reason than this, "Kenmore" and its mistress have a claim on all American hearts.

Full of fun and vivacity, she was also, according to George Wash-

ington Parke, Custis, "a most majestic woman, and was so strikingly like the chief, her brother, that it was a matter of frolic to throw a cloak around her, and then place military cap on her head; and such was the perfect resemblance that had she appeared on her brother's steel battalions would have presented arms, and Senators risen to do homage to the chief."

Betty was proud to be so like her brother. "Be good," she used to say to her friends, "and I will be General Washington for you."

Her portrait shows a tall, handsome woman, with brown hair and eyes. Both sister and brother had their mother's splendid health, mental strength and sterling virtues. Her letters, though on ordinary topics, show her adoration of her brother George, whom she consulted on every thing during her life, and also her devotion to Mary Washington. A touching passage was written during the Revolution when she was on a visit to Mount Vernon: "Oh, when will that day arrive when we shall meet again. Trust in the Lord it will be soon—till then, you have the prayers and kind wishes for your health and happiness from your loving and sincerely affectionate sister."

Highway Commission were moved yesterday from Third and Canal streets to the old Woman's College building. Tenth and Marshall streets. The commission will be established in its new offices by noon today.

Almost every section of the state is eager for the immediate construction of state highways from the number of petitions, letters and delegations which are daily being sent to the headquarters of the commission. Each district is anxious to have a portion of the annual road appropriation expended in the cities, towns and counties of its section.

Anherst.—Billy Sandidge, son of W. E. Sandidge, who has been at Camp Meade, Md., for the past month, won the second highest honors in the sharpshooters' class, having made a score of 47 out of a possible 50. He has also been appointed one of ten men to go to Camp Perry to compete for the United States championship from Camp Meade.

Richmond.—The city of Richmond will supply the new scout cruiser Richmond, now rapidly approaching completion, with a handsome silver punch bowl, goblets and waiter, in appreciation of the honor conferred by

the government in naming this newest naval craft for the capital of Virginia. Tentative arrangements for the presentation exercises were made yesterday afternoon at a conference in the Mayor's office engaged in by Mayor Ainslie, the presidents of both branches of City Council and chairmen of the various committees.

Norfolk.—Persons convicted of violating the Mapp prohibition law in Princess Anne county must hereafter pay their fines or serve time on the county roads, under a court order effective today. Judge B. D. White, of the Circuit Court of that county, issued the order at the request of the Board of Supervisors, who were finding it expensive for the county to feed prisoners serving their terms in jail, with no opportunity to have them do any useful work.

The Mapp act as amended by the last General Assembly provides that fines imposed under the prohibition law may be collected in work on the roads if the cash is not forthcoming and an order to this effect is entered by the court.

Petersburg.—Reports reaching here are to the effect that three men are

under arrest in Farmville following the finding of a railroad tie on the track of the Norfolk and Western one mile east of the high bridge near that place last night.

The men assert, it is stated, that they put the tie on the track in order to stop a freight train in an effort to beat their way.

Passenger train No. 8 would have struck the obstruction but for the

alertness of the engineer, who saw the obstruction in time to apply the air and bring the train to a stop just as the locomotive struck the obstruction, no damage having been done.

The men arrested gave their names

as John Crannon, Joseph Florio and Emilio Spognolio. They are from New York and, apparently, are hoboes, and are not connected with railroad workers.

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cigarettes



**10¢**

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to Sweeten  
Swill**

—dissolve 1 tablespoonful of Red Devil Lye in a pint of water, then add this solution to the slop or soft feed for 10 hogs. Or dissolve ¼ of a can in a quart of water, and add to a barrel of slop. Stir thoroughly and feed to hogs night and morning.

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IN hot, sticky weather exposed sugar attracts swarms of flies. You can't protect yourself from this menace if you buy exposed sugar, because sugar can't be washed or cleaned. You have to eat it just as it is, germs, dirt and all.

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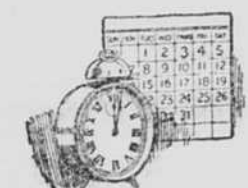
## 4 Ways you save by washing our way

Women who keep an accurate account of what it costs to wash at home, and what it costs to wash in this more modern way of ours, say this is what it saves:



#### Clothes

We conserve the life of clothes because we wash them without rubbing, in the purest of white soap and rainsoft water.



#### Time

A day and a half a week—fifteen minutes, your washing is done, and you have an entire day to yourself.



#### Energy

And because you are spared the hard work of washing, you save in energy and health—no tired arms and aching back after washday is over.



#### Money

Taking into consideration wages, meals, carfare, soap and supplies, this way of washing is really more economical from the standpoint of money also.

Try this method next washday. You'll find it much more satisfactory all around. Phone and we'll have a representative call.

Alexandria, 174

**ALEXANDRIA LAUNDRY**

1210 QUEEN STREET



## Will You Help the Democratic Party to Win This Campaign?

If so the most helpful thing you can do now is to contribute to the Democratic Educational Campaign Fund so that the Educational work of the Democratic National Committee can be carried out as planned.

**The Democratic National Committee Needs Money and Needs It NOW**

For the purpose of getting the record of failure of this Republican Do-Nothing Congress and Do-Nothing Administration before the people, and to show them again the road to Democratic Prosperity, which they traveled for eight years of Democratic rule.

**Send Your Contribution Today to The Gazette**

The Democratic National Committee has arranged with the publisher of The Gazette to receive and receipt for contributions. A duplicate receipt will be mailed from Democratic National Headquarters.

**Give What You Can Afford—Much or Little—But Give It Now**

The Democratic Party has no privileged classes, no protected profiteers, no trusts or moneybags to appeal to. It represents only the people, therefore it appeals only to them.

This is a Democratic Year. Do your share to help win the Victory.

**Democratic Prosperity vs. Republican Disaster**

The estimated wealth of the United States when President Wilson went into office in 1913 was \$185,000,000,000; it increased to 300,000,000,000 in eight years of Democratic rule—a gain of \$115,000,000,000. The present estimated wealth of the United States is \$225,000,000,000—a loss of \$75,000,000,000 in fifteen months under Republican rule.

Since the Republican party was voted into power in November, 1920, the American farmers alone have suffered a loss of near \$30,000,000,000.

#### Some Republican Broken Promises

The Republicans promised the country PROSPERITY; they have given it ADVERSITY.

They promised to stimulate agriculture and business; they have given an industrial panic and destroyed our foreign markets. Foreign trade declined from \$13,500,000,000 in 1920 to near \$5,000,000,000 in 1922.

They promised to reduce taxes; they have shifted taxes of the multi-millionaire and profiteering class to the smaller taxpayers without lifting taxes or reducing them. Repeal of the Excess Profits tax relieved the Big Interests of paying \$450,000,000 in taxes; reduction of the higher surtax relieved them of paying \$61,500,000.

They promised to reduce the high cost of living; they have given a Profiteers' tariff bill which increases the high cost of living, and makes the farmer pay \$5 on everything he buys for each \$1 of "protection" he gets.

They promised to reduce the expenses of the government; they have increased the expenses of running the various departments of the government (1923 budget), three years after the war \$538,000,000 compared to 1915, three years before the war, with an estimated deficit of \$500,000,000 in addition—or \$1,000,000,000 increase.